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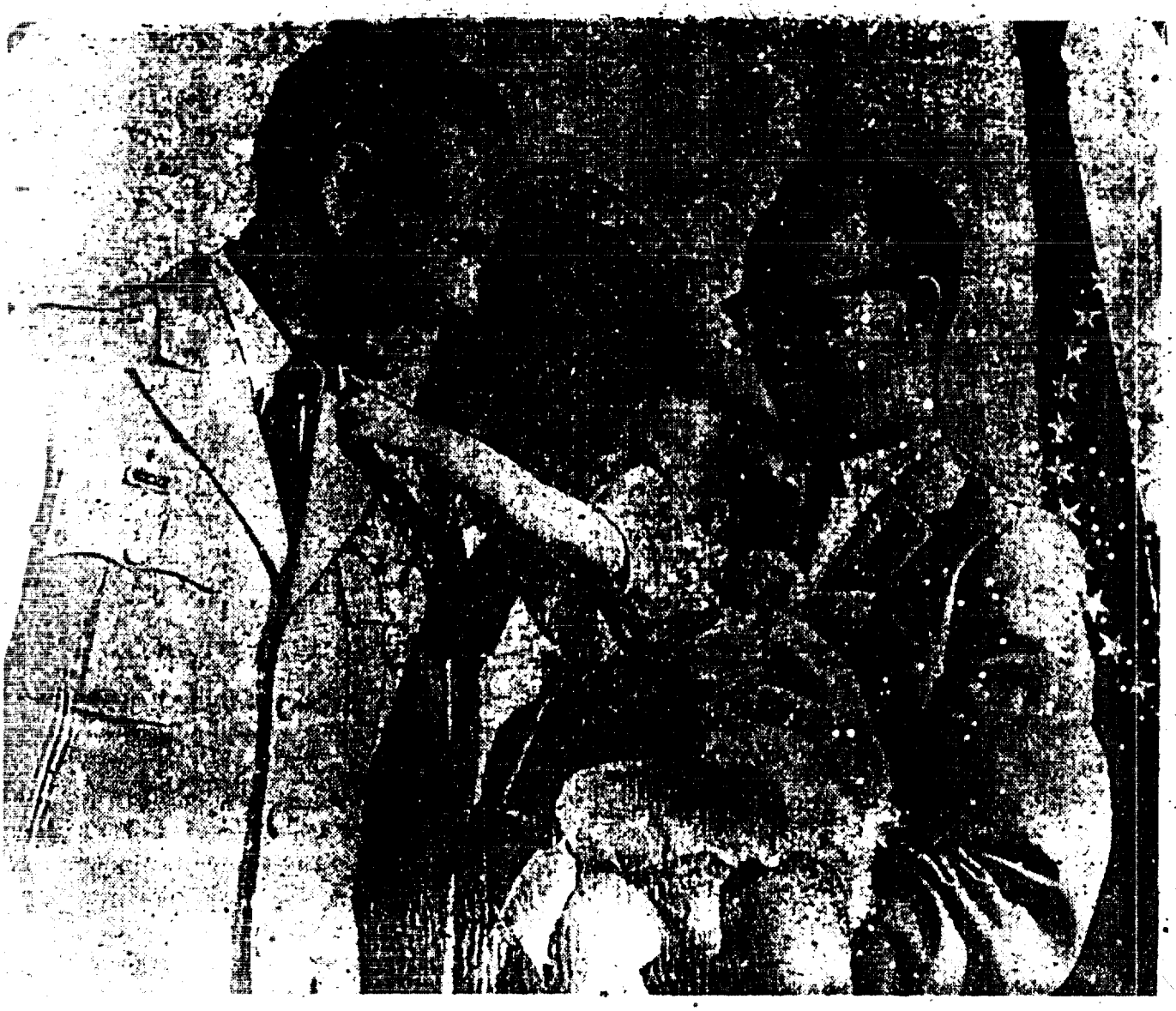

[AP Wirephoto]

Alice Taylor, 15 months, is intrigued by the distinguished service medal pinned on her grandfather, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, retiring army chief of staff, by President Eisenhower in White House. The general's son, John, holds his squirming daughter.

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able to provide the three combat divisions and three air wings the Congress has established by law.

We, of course, as Members of this body, know that in fact the three divisions and three wings will have to be maintained at considerably less than full strength so long as the corps is held at 175,000. This thoughtful editorial comment on the nature of the calculated risk we take in reducing and even eliminating combat-ready Marine units, measured against the seriousness of the continuing threat so clearly and succinctly described will, I hope, help to prompt a careful reconsideration of this problem by all Members.

Under leave to extend my remarks, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial "The Marine Corps and Security" be reprinted in the RECORD. I commend it to the serious attention of our colleagues.

[From the San Diego Union, June 8, 1959]

THE MARINE CORPS AND SECURITY

Despite the lessons of history and the harsh facts of the current world situation the leadership of the House of Representatives steamrollered attempts to increase Marine Corps strength from 175,000 to 200,000 men. But there is good reason to believe that the Senate will rectify a situation so inimical to national security.

Two of the most powerful Members of the Senate, MIKE MANSFIELD, Democrat, of Oklahoma, and PAUL DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, have served notice that they want a Marine Corps of 200,000 men. And they want it at the earliest possible moment. In this they have the concurrence of LYNDON JOHNSON, the Senate Majority Leader.

In a recent speech on the floor of the Senate, Senator RUSSELL LONG, Democrat, of Louisiana, reminded his colleagues that they are charged under the Constitution "with raising and supporting armies." Senator JOHNSON warned that although the intent of Congress was misread last year when the Marine Corps was cut back to 190,000 men, it will not be permitted to be misread at this session.

The lesson of Korea must not be forgotten. When that war broke out, those who seek to make a ceremonial force of the Marine Corps had successfully cut corps strength back to six battalions. This was in spite of the fact that Congress had appropriated sufficient funds to support a measurably larger force.

With the chips down, the Marine Corps by a massive effort was able to provide a brigade that turned the Communist tide at Pusan. This is but one example of how the Nation's traditional force-in-readiness has fulfilled its mission with distinction.

Suez, Lebanon, and the Formosa Strait crises have followed each other in lightning swiftness. In each case this Nation's swift and telling counters to Red aggression demonstrated the way in which the Marine Corps fulfills its precise and effective role.

The philosopher, George Santayana, once made a comment that fits today perfectly: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." The House leadership proved this.

Time after time the Congress has spelled out in detail the roles and missions of the Marine Corps. Only last year Congress stated unequivocally that "a strong Marine Corps is essential to our National Defense Establishment." That strength is translated into a striking force immediately available and prepared to fight a general war, a small war, or a limited war.

The Senate shows no sign of abandoning the position taken in 1958 by its Appropriations Committee: "In the considered judgment of the committee, the security of our nation demands that the Marine Corps be maintained at a minimum strength of 200,000."

Certainly, history and a volatile world offer no rebuttal.

Our No. 1 Soldier Steps Down

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN JARMAN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 24, 1959

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, Oklahoma is extremely proud of one of its famous adopted sons, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, who on June 30 is stepping down from the post of Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army and retiring after a long and distinguished career.

Although the general has never lived in Oklahoma, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. M. Taylor, live at 1204 Northwest 48th Street in Oklahoma City, and General Taylor frequently has visited his parents in Oklahoma since they moved from Kansas City, Mo., to Muskogee, Okla., in 1922, and several years later to Oklahoma City.

Mr. Speaker, we in Oklahoma would like to join in paying tribute to General Taylor for his outstanding record of service to the Army and to our Nation, and at this point I should like to insert in the RECORD an article appearing in Orbit, the magazine of the Sunday Oklahoma, on June 21, 1959, written by Mr. Allan Cromley and entitled "Our No. 1 Soldier Steps Down."

OUR NO. 1 SOLDIER STEPS DOWN

(By Alan Cromley)

WASHINGTON.—Gen. Maxwell Davenport Taylor, who was honored Tuesday by the Oklahoma Legislature, will retire from service June 30. Those around him are certain he won't be comfortable in a rocking chair.

He delivered a speech before a joint session prior to presentation to him of resolutions passed by both houses. They commended him on his service to his country.

They say he hasn't made up his mind what he'll do when leisure time is suddenly thrust upon him after 40 years of Army self-imposed discipline.

It's not believed that he'll make a hasty decision, although corporations are reportedly bidding for his services as a high-powered administrator.

At 57 years of age he is a trim, 172-pound 6-footer. He's a nonsmoker. He drinks Scotch whisky—moderately. He's a strong believer in physical fitness and practices it.

He speaks German, French, Spanish, Japanese, Korean, and some Chinese. He prefers philosophy to whodunits. He reads classical literature and likes classical music.

The beautiful wooden desk in the general's big office in room 3-D-668 of the Pentagon is always clean when he leaves it. He wades through a staggering amount of work, much of which he takes home to Quarters One at nearby Fort Meyer on weekends.

He never cusses, out loud at least. He displays anger only by a voice inflection which his associates say is highly effective. He smiles, but not to excess.

Even so, he has a sense of humor that is fatal to an heroic pose. He tell this story on himself. It was during the war when he became a paratroop general.

He asked a group of troopers what they thought of their job. Several maintained they liked the danger.

"Then I asked another soldier. He said, 'I don't like jumping out of airplanes but I like to be around people who like jumping out of airplanes.'

"Those are my sentiments entirely."

And even more cogently, Taylor's aversion to the Homeric phrase (except when uttered by Homer) is illustrated by two inscriptions at West Point.

On the walls of a gymnasium are these words: "Upon the field of friendly strife are sown the seeds that, upon other fields, on other days, will bear the fruits of victory."

Taylor's words? No, sir. Those were put there by Gen. Douglas MacArthur when he was Superintendent of the Academy.

Along came Taylor, years later, as superintendent. His comment on physical fitness was inscribed on a locker room scale. It says, "This scale is to remind the officers of West Point that a potbelly cannot lead the corps of cadets."

On this subject, physical training, Taylor leads as well as directs. "I've often told my officers that a man's on duty if he's exercising," he says.

He's probably the best 57-year-old squash and tennis player in the country—certainly in the Pentagon. He plays every day. If the weather permits, he plays tennis of solid collegiate caliber, and his partner is likely to be Lt. Col. Charles Daniel, one of his three aides, all-Army doubles champ of 1948.

If the weather is bad the general plays squash at the Pentagon with Lt. Col. Bernard Rogers, another aide.

Rogers is 37 and appears to be in good condition but he admits to being "glad when the general takes time out for a breather." To the comment that this seems rather strenuous for a 57-year-old, even it is Taylor, the aide replies that the general does not overdo it, does not prolong the game beyond 30 or 40 fast minutes.

In fact, he seems to be a man of moderation in everything but self-control. If all this adds up to a robot, which it certainly seems to, it's a wrong impression, declare the general's intimates.

They say he's so well organized in his personal habits that he has been able to learn his languages, attend about every school the Army has to offer, keep in tip-top physical trim, maintain a clean desk—and still have time to make and keep friends.

The general is said to be a gracious host. He's married and the father of two sons. John, the older, is an employee of "a Government agency." (This is a Washington euphemism for the supersecret Central Intelligence Agency.) The other son, Thomas H., is in his second year at the U.S. Military Academy, where the general ranked fourth in the class of 1922.

Why he wasn't first is hard to understand.

He does not like to sit still. He's always on the go. He's the nearest thing to perpetual motion yet developed by the Pentagon.

All this brilliantly directed energy will be lost to national defense next month when the general completes 4 years as the Army's top military officer. (Civilian Secretary of the Army Wilber Brucker is his boss.)

Were it not for fate and his basic disagreement with certain administration defense policies, Taylor might be headed for the only higher military job possible—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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of God—we all were created for the same destiny—but they hold that we should love and help one another. And they violate this principle more than any people on earth.

They always talk about the rights of labor, the only thing the working man has to lose is his chains they say—but they put chains on the feet of millions of laborers in slave labor groups. But they identify themselves with good causes and are again masters of deceit.

The one thing Communists fear most is religion. Bob Considine, a feature writer, was telling me that in the interview with Khrushchev everything was beautiful until they mentioned religion. Then Khrushchev lost poise and portrayed his true character. They know full well that in order to survive they must conquer the world. Unless they do that they are done, and they will pass, as other false philosophies have passed from this earth. It is for the free world to hold fast to God, religion, spiritual values, and at the same time take a personal interest in their own government, and elect the best of leaders who believe in the existence of God and in the dignity of man. Unless we have leaders of that type, regardless of political party, well, they can succumb to the deceitful propaganda of communism.

We should pray more, speak to God more; that's prayer, after all. Christ our Lord gave us only one prayer, "Our Father." We should speak to God in our own simple way, and speak to God as our Father, no matter what our faith may be. All of us can do this. If we are close to God, we will be close to one another.

NEED ENTHUSIASM

We should pray for Communist leaders, Communist Party members. They may be sincere. Let us give them credit to the effect that they are sincere. If we had the enthusiasm of some of the outstanding Communists in the world, and applied it all to the perpetuation and extension of the moral principles of the love of God and love of man throughout the world, we would be able to change the face of this earth.

We are not articulate enough with regard to religion and our belief in God, and the result is that materialism and secularism are creeping into our lives and we are bypassing God.

Not everyone can comprehend the principles behind communism, not everyone can be an articulate missionary for our way of life, but everyone can pray, speak to God in behalf of what is good, fine and eternal.

If we are concerned about ourselves, we should be concerned about our children's children. I tell you we're not leaving them much. They will carry the burden of the mistakes of this generation. Let's all begin to come back to God in prayer and reparation and meditation. Pray for everyone, friend and foe. Let's have a comeback to God, comeback to prayer, comeback to the ideals of this Nation under God.

God love you all.

Heavy Electrical Machinery

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. HESS
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, June 24, 1959

Mr. HESS. Mr. Speaker, some very interesting information was given to me recently by the general manager of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. plant, in Cincinnati, Ohio. I asked him to furnish me certain facts in regard to the purchase of heavy electrical machinery, which is highly important to our national defense.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include the following statement furnished me, which I believe will be of interest to all Members of Congress:

During the first quarter of 1959 the following orders for large steam turbines were placed in this country.

Manufacturer	Number of units	Unit size (kilowatts)	Customer
Allis-Chalmers	1	340,000	Consolidated Edison.
Do	1	22,000	Black Hills Power & Light.
General Electric	1	200,000	New England Electric.
Westinghouse	1	325,000	Public Service (New Jersey).
Do	1	60,000	Kansas City B.P.U.
Brown Boveri	2	200,000	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
Do	3	22,000	Medina Electric Co-op.
Parsons	1	500,000	Tennessee Valley Authority.

The first five items totaling 947,000 kilowatts, you will note, were all placed with U.S. manufacturers and are all being paid for with private funds.

The last three items totaling 966,000 kilowatts involve public moneys, either Federal or municipal. To produce this 966,000 kilowatts of turbine capacity will require in the neighborhood of 2 million man-hours of direct labor and something over 700,000 hours of indirect labor. In other words, these orders will cause this country to import some 2,700,000 man-hours of labor, much of which would fall within the highly skilled category. Machines involved are of such nature that high production methods are not possible due to the many variations in size and other factors. It is, therefore, entirely probable that approximately the same number of man-hours would be involved abroad as in this country.

Recently there has been considerable agitation, and I believe some sympathy within Congress, to increase unemployment benefits and also for the Federal Government to create employment. The action of the private utilities, as indicated by the first five items in the above tabulation, indicates that they are helping to absorb a considerable amount of labor by placing their orders here. Where the purchases are with public funds, as indicated by the last three items, there is a tendency to increase unemployment, or at the best, there is no tendency to aid in decreasing unemployment. It seems to be entirely inconsistent to increase a bad condition on one hand and then lay out funds with the other to alleviate that condition.

I realize that some authority in determining whether equipment of the class mentioned above is to purchase in the home market or imported, lies with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. However, I believe it is the function of Congress to establish major Federal policies and I hope that you can see your way clear to establish a policy whereby heavy equipment necessary to the country's welfare and defense will be purchased from domestic manufacturers. There are a number of other strong reasons for taking such action but I am sure you are already familiar with these and I am not going to attempt to indicate them here.

Better Than Coffin

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BRUCE ALGER
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 23, 1959

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, it is a little understood fact that today we can get more medical and hospital care for our dollar than ever before. The cost of living is much higher because of inflation over the years; that is, the dollar buys less. Therefore, the necessities of life cost more dollars.

This brings us to the record fact, seemingly a dilemma in view of the dollar's decreased buying power, that as life expectancy is being increased because of improved medical care, older citizens on fixed income are hurt. An editorial from a northeast Georgia newspaper quotes a colleague on this subject, "Today's hospital costs better than coffin."

TODAY'S HOSPITAL COSTS BETTER THAN COFFIN

"I think one reason hospital costs are going up and have gone up is that the patient now comes out on his own feet rather than in a coffin."

This is the opinion of U.S. Congressman THOMAS B. CURTIS of Missouri. He goes on to say: "People get an awful lot more for $1 of medical and hospital care today than they ever got before."

Congressman CURTIS believes that the increased cost of living today indicates, in many cases, an increase in the quality and standard of living. Among these increases are better medical care and longer life.

These same years of added life, though, are levying a tax of inflation on America's older citizens, thus creating an economic problem, the Congressman said. His suggested solution: Modern nursing homes which can care for the aged at reduced rates.

Government, Congressman CURTIS said, will always play an active role in solving social problems, but he stresses the individual's role in bringing about improvements and he urges medicine to take an interest in governmental activities at the grassroots level.—From Georgia Health magazine.

The Marine Corps and Security

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BOB WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 23, 1959

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, a recent editorial in the San Diego Union briefly, but factually, summarizes the logical need to strengthen the U.S. Marine Corps as the Nation's force in readiness. It reflects the concern of so many of our thinking citizens that a Marine Corps of 175,000 is not adequate in these times; that a corps so reduced will not be

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This is technically impossible. Air Force Gen. Nathan Twining was recently appointed to another 2-year term as Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman. He's expected to be able to return from a lung cancer operation to his job by the end of June.

But even if Twining's health should fail, Taylor probably would not be his successor, in the opinion of everyday Pentagon reporters.

Well known is his view that the administration has neglected the Army and slighted preparations for limited wars. He does not believe that future ware will be won solely or even largely by airpower or nuclear weapons.

In July 1955 he pulled no punches in telling Congress that to run the new Reserve program he had to have 13,000 more men than provided by administration cutbacks.

His speeches reflect an intense belief that the United States could be nibbled to death in piecemeal encroachments—as well as blasted to bits in one big nuclear holocaust.

Standing behind him in this view, despite the frowns of administration massive retaliators has been Army Secretary Brucker.

Only a door separates their offices. Each day at 2:45 p.m. Taylor strides through the door for a 30-minute conference with his civilian counterpart. On Mondays they have lunch together.

It would have been interesting to have eavesdropped during recent Pentagon shifts caused by the unexpected death of Donald A. Quarles, Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the serious illness of Twining.

Brucker would have been a logical choice as Quarles' successor, but the President chose outgoing Navy Secretary Thomas S. Gates, Jr., who in a recent speech urged the elimination of very expensive mass destruction, single-purpose weapons systems to provide additional funds for limited war preparations.

However, his words did not win Army support. He made it plain that the best way to meet limited and cold war threats was greater reliance on the Marine Corps and aircraft carrier task forces—not a big Army and more airlift.

It remains to be seen how outspoken Taylor will be once he leaves the service and the accompanying mandatory allegiance to the Commander in Chief.

Rumor, of questionable accuracy, had it at one time that he would write critical memoirs. However, he reportedly was very pleased when the President gave him permanent four-star status for retirement.

This would not necessarily deter a man of Taylor's demonstrated integrity, but he's not likely to follow the path of his predecessor as Chief of Staff, Gen. Matthew Ridgeway, who said, "The pressure that was brought on me to make my military judgment conform to the views of higher authority was sometimes subtly, sometimes crudely applied."

Taylor has the admiration of Eisenhower for his brilliance in combat and as a peacetime administrator. His biography is crowded with achievement.

For instance, on September 7, 1943, Taylor was sent by British PT boat and Italian corvette through enemy lines to Rome 24 hours ahead of the planned airborne operation and scheduled invasion of Italy.

In uniform, but disguised as a prisoner of war, he sneaked through enemy territory to an all-night conference with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, who had secretly surrendered his Italian troops to allied forces.

He finally convinced Taylor an airdrop would be suicidal. "Calling it off was the toughest decision I ever had to make," says Taylor, who was anxious to demonstrate the value of paratroops in such a situation.

Eisenhower later said that Taylor took risks on that mission which were "greater than I asked any other agent * * * to undertake during the war."

Taylor was awarded the Silver Star, which was followed by the Distinguished Service Cross for his participation in a predawn D-Day jump with elements of the 101st Airborne Division into Normandy.

That was when he was put in a very ungeneral position. He got separated from his troops. He was crawling along a hedgerow.

He heard someone on the other side. Was it friend or foe? Then came a chirping noise, somewhat like a cricket, and the general knew all was well.

He fell into the arms of an American GI, and they greeted one another like long-lost brothers. The chirping noise had been produced by a device given to paratroopers for mutual recognition in the dark.

And then there was Bastogne, where the 101st Airborne Division, then commanded by Taylor, was surrounded in the Battle of the Bulge. It caught Taylor in the United States, he having been summoned to the Pentagon for briefing.

He flew back and made his way through enemy lines to the besieged unit, where Brig. Gen. Anthony McAuliffe, assistant division commander, had just uttered his famous "Nuts" reply to a German demand for surrender.

It isn't likely that Taylor would have ever considered, or at most uttered, such a dramatic and headline-catching rejoinder.

But he appreciates it just the same. He says it was "the greatest monosyllable of the war."

It's hard to predict where the general goes from here. If his predecessors are a criterion, it will be to a good job in business or industry.

Ridgway is chairman of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who preceded Ridgeway in the Chief of Staff job, is chairman of the board, Bulova research and development laboratories.

But come what may, General and Mrs. Taylor won't lack for groceries. His retirement pay will be $15,300 a year.

And even if he has to occupy that rocking chair for a while, he can read that stack of German and Japanese newspapers that he subscribes to.

Veterans' Pensions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM H. AYRES
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 23, 1959

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, on June 22, 1959, there was an article in the Wall Street Journal regarding the pension bill, H.R. 7650, which passed the House last week. This is a good article and I think all Members will find it helpful.

THE VETERANS' PENSION BILLS

Some dispute and confusion has arisen over a provision of the major veterans' pension bill passed by the House. It is really two bills not one. The first by basing veterans' pensions on need and by other changes would result in savings estimated at $12 billion over the next 40 years. But the second by qualifying a large group of present and future widows of World War II and Korean war veterans for pensions, would add some $22 billion over the same period above the cost of the present program for widows.

This results from so-called widows' equalization. Under present law the widow of any World War I veteran qualifies for a pension if she meets the test of need. But widows of veterans of the later wars do not qualify unless the veteran at time of death had established some degree of disability incurred during his wartime service. The bill would remove this requirement.

Regardless of the basic merits of granting pensions to veterans' widows, it seems only fair that widows of veterans of all wars should be treated alike. To the extent that a widow without other means is enabled to get along because of a pension, she will not be a charge on other publicly financed relief. The Eisenhower administration has backed the concept of widows' equalization in the past, though it made no formal recommendation this year.

Thus the addition of this provision is an improvement over the present system. The additional costs of widows' equalization, however, provide an additional reason for the Senate to tighten further the tests of income for both pensioners and widows.

Remarks of Congressman Lane at Annual Banquet of Veterans of World War I in Boston, Mass.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS J. LANE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, June 19, 1959

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a portion of my remarks at the annual banquet of the Veterans of World War I of the United States of America at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, Mass., on June 20, 1959.

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN LANE AT ANNUAL BANQUET OF VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I IN BOSTON, MASS.

Greetings: You saw what happened in the U.S. House of Representatives last Monday. A pension reform bill was passed. Its purpose, on the face of it, was to scrap flat pension payments and substitute sliding-scale benefits, based on need.

There is not a man or woman here who opposes higher pensions for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities who are in need. Or to provide for their widows and their orphans.

This is nothing new. We have been for this all the way.

What we do object to is the manner in which this worthy cause is being used to block progress toward a pure service pension for the veterans of World War I.

Representative VAN ZANDT, myself, and 32 others, opposed the bill for this reason alone.

Although the bill was sweetened up with temporary increases to beguile the innocent, we saw its real though hidden motive.

The needs test is the trap.

They don't intend to hit you all of a sudden. That would be too obvious. Slowly but surely, through the application of the needs test which will not only take into account your outside income but that of your wife's as well, they propose to choke off most pensions for non-service-connected disabilities.

This is a challenge that must be met by a strong and sustained reaction in favor of a service pension for all World War I veterans based on age, and without the slippery sliding scale that makes a mockery of the

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pension reform bill that was passed by the House last Monday.

The report on that bill came out last Friday. We were given no opportunity to consider the testimony of those who were for, or against it. Amendments to the bill were prohibited. It was rammed through under a gag rule.

I know many Members who voted for this bill with great reluctance. They did not want to be recorded in opposition to a veterans' bill, even though that so-called veterans' bill was a betrayal of the veterans of World War I.

The sponsors of the bill knew this and took advantage of it, forcing Members to vote for it against their will. The House was placed in the awkward position of supporting it, or, being cornered like the man who was asked: "When did you stop beating your wife?"

There were not many with the courage to vote against this bill that, in the long run, and in fact, will be detrimental to the best interests of all veterans.

The terminology of this bill with its needs tests, places veterans in the same category as recipients of old-age assistance, depriving them of the right to receive a pension based on age and honorable service.

In response to this veiled insult we should redouble our efforts to win a genuine pension for World War I veterans, consistent with similar pensions that were provided to the veterans of previous wars.

This is the purpose of our organization, but not the only purpose.

As veterans, we insist that our Nation shall be fair in its treatment of the men and women who served it so well in time of national peril irrespective of the wars in which they served. As we look at the record, we feel that the veterans of World War I have been the victims of neglect. And we are determined to correct that oversight.

As veterans who know firsthand, the cost of unpreparedness, we are also concerned with the state of our Nation and its leadership.

In the pleasant month of June, that is set aside for beautiful brides and starry-eyed graduates, we live again through our children and grandchildren, the beginnings of a brave, new world.

In the role of senior veterans, we are like the elder statemen who, out of the accumulated wisdom of their experience, do not rest on memories, but lead our people toward tomorrow.

Ours is a great and fruitful land where there are hurdles on the road of progress but no walls.

The only factors that slow our development are lack of vision and lack of will.

As we look around our Nation, we see most of our people busy at their work, providing for their families, improving their standard of living.

As individuals, most people are doing well.

But what about our national goals?

Is there confident direction and purpose, able and willing to do those things which can, and must be done?

In Washington, one senses a cautious mood, basing policy on things as they are, watching and waiting.

As if afraid to go ahead.

Negative. Not positive.

In spite of so much that needs to be done, and can be done if the tremendous resources of our Nation are fully employed.

This constructive force, once liberated, could finance many more development programs and balance the budget at the same time.

This supercaution at Washington, this lack of faith in the capacities of our people, is doing our Nation and the cause of freedom a great disservice. If our Nation is realizing only three-quarters of its present potential, the reason for this is lack of leadership that can be traced to the hesitation at Washington.

In urban redevelopment, airport construction, medical research, education, aid to underdeveloped countries, foreign policy, and other problems, there is lack of imagination, planning, and initiative.

Meanwhile, deterioration does not stand still.

The other day, I happened to see a survey of a Massachusetts industrial city.

More than 70 percent of the housing units were built in 1919 or earlier.

Almost 30 percent had limited plumbing facilities, or were in need of substantial repairs.

Only 40 percent had central heating.

The oldest school, still in use, was built in 1876.

Most of the industrial buildings date back more than half a century.

This is not an isolated case. From New York City to the smallest village, there is a huge backlog of essential building; public, residential, commercial, industrial, and the community services that go with them, that would provide work for hundreds of thousands of people in manufacturing, construction, and related industries, and would open up new economic opportunities for many more.

The airplane manufacturing, electronic, and nuclear energy industries are devoting most of their research and their production to meet the needs of national defense. But there is no reason why they cannot be enlarged to provide for the needs of people, and the needs of other industries, thus serving as a spur to our economy, and thereby increasing our national wealth.

From the neighborhood variety store to General Motors, there is not one enterprise in the United States, outside of agriculture, that could not produce more, or sell more, given the encouragement and the leadership that must come from Washington. Economic expansion will not be stimulated by timid policies. Trying to balance the Federal budget in line with present revenues, is putting a brake on America's progress. No wonder that so many Americans feel frustrated. Instinctively, they know that the vast possibilities of our Nation, its brainpower as well as its horsepower are not being given the fullest opportunity to show what they can do.

It is rare for a nation to distrust its own power for good.

Yet, in the field of foreign affairs, we hang back like a nation that has run out of original ideas. We wait, for the Communists to make their next move, and then try to repair the damage instead of preventing it.

We have a surplus of farm products that cost us hundreds of millions of dollars just to pay for the storage. We can't dispose of it in the United States without wrecking the farm economy. At the same time, we don't know how to give it to the millions of starving people of India, who desperately need it but cannot pay for it.

Has it ever dawned upon our Government to offer some of it to the millions in undeveloped countries who do not have enough to eat? These people have been reached by us with this generous offer which is proof of our good will toward them. But this takes imagination, and bold leadership, and a knowledge of the way that freedom can appeal to human beings the world over.

A Lincoln—or a Wilson—would touch the heart of mankind with such a pronouncement—and then would follow through with prompt and effective relief. It would take only part of the present wasteful storage costs to ship this agricultural surplus to have-not nations. Before this inspiring example of humane leadership, Communist propaganda would beat in vain. We would have taken a positive step forward in winning the trust and the faith of mankind.

But, Washington does not move.

This is but one example of the poverty of ideas.

To hold the line, resting upon past achievements, is not enough.

We are not looking forward to the dawn of a new age. We are in it, and events are racing ahead of our leadership.

The carefully worded statements out of Geneva reveal how much we are on the defensive.

The Communists have been pushing, and confusing, and blackmailing us to get out of West Berlin, where the allies maintain small forces under an agreement signed by us and the Russians, at the end of World War II.

But no demand was made by the Western Powers that Russian forces should get out of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, and other countries which they occupy in violation of the sovereign rights of those captive peoples.

Another illustration of our lack of initiative.

What distresses me, and many Americans, is that we have a wealth of human as well as material resources that we are not using.

To expand our own economy so that we may also help other people, and thus defeat the fraud and the danger that is communism.

To achieve this mobilization of strength for peace and progress we must look to the American people to provide the leadership that we are not getting today.

I realize that this is a serious charge, but the times plead for creative ideas and vigorous action.

When will the United States wake up?

I believe that the veterans of World War I can help to provide that missing leadership.

In concert with other groups we must rouse the sleeping giant of public opinion. Sparked by their great and generous idealism, and powered by their magnificent abilities, there is nothing that the American people cannot accomplish.

This, then, is our patriotic duty to the United States and to the cause of human freedom.

Uncle Dan Chase Preaches Brotherhood Through Medium of Competitive Sports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWIN B. DOOLEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 23, 1959

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, one of the outstanding gentlemen that it has been my privilege to know is Dan Chase, University of Maine Phi Beta Kappa, who has devoted a great part of his life to teaching men the spiritual value of sports.

Dan Chase, chief motivator of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, an organization dedicated to spreading the doctrine of fair play and human decency on an international scale, has been a friend of some of the greatest athletes of all time. Devereux Milburn of polo fame, Bobby Jones of golfing memory, Babe Ruth, Jim Thorp, and a host of others, knew him well and respected him for his vitalism, sincerity and dynamic person-

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